

But I should like to look with you at another side. The future of our world, if it has a future, lies with people who are basically unselfish, people who think of themselves infrequently and who, when confronted with a clear choice between self and others, often make the choice in favor of the others. People who hand out rewards and punishments in even-handed ways, treating individuals equally, not with less respect or smaller rewards because of their birth or breeding or skin color. People who have sympathy, in the strict sense of that word, with other people and attempt to participate in others' feelings and thoughts. People who, at their best, are genuinely joyful and feel a oneness with other human beings that most of us feel only with respect to members of our immediate families. People who are honest, not attempting to achieve their own ends by misleading others. People who are idealistic, setting standards and goals for themselves and for the world which may transcend realistic achievement but which can nevertheless fix the direction of a life. People who thrive on effort and hard work and sacrifice. The world has always moved ahead only because of the existence of such people. Are they dying out in the present generation? Certainly not. Certainly not.

Students at Wheaton, as in many other colleges, live under an honor system. They bind themselves to obey certain regulations and to see that those regulations are obeyed by others. It works remarkably well. I wonder how many of us can imagine such a system in the city halls or State houses of our respective homes.

These students show increasing concern for the state of society and the world in general, as indeed the current fund drive and other campus activities of the year show. They work long and hard at their academic work, and they add to their 48- or 50-hour-weeks charitable enterprises, pocket money jobs, and political and social interests.

They support one another. One of the most impressive aspects of college life is the degree to which young people in trouble can rely on their fellow students. Half the people who come into a dean's office are not there on their own behalf but are there to try to find a solution for the problems of a roommate or a friend. When a student is dismissed from college for violation of rules or for academic failure, it is routine for other students to volunteer to make personal sacrifices in order to give the dismissed student another chance.

They are honest. There is probably less hypocrisy in a group of college students than almost anywhere else. I sometimes think that what shocks their elders most is exactly their cheerful forthrightness in facing their own shortcomings and talking about them.

They are charitable. If the question of racial integration were left to the college students of this country, the problems would have long since disappeared. At their best they are sacrificial and brave. The young people who have entered Mississippi and Alabama to do the hard work of registering Negro voters and aiding in the education of the young have risked and occasionally lost their lives.

I have no hesitation in saying that today's college students have a basic moral standard and a basic understanding of what is worthy in life that is not only equal to those that we hold, or hold at their age; it is superior.

Your daughters will tell you, if they have not already done so, that there are problems in their generation, as in every generation. They are not saints. Some have greater strength of character than others, and the temptations to human frailty placed before the young people of today are surely no less than they ever were. But by and large no one who spends day in and day out with Wheaton students can have any doubt that they are growing up to be bulwarks of

a moral society, to be mothers and voters and intellectual leaders of whom any society can be proud. But I am concerned with the constant criticism that they sometimes feel exposed to: criticism in the press and criticism at home. I contemplate with sadness the likelihood that when the schools and colleges turn these delightful young people out into the world, that world will gradually force them to become less honest, more hypocritical, less courageous, more selfish, less tolerant, more materialistic, and in general, smaller, narrower, less moral people. If you wish to live in a society where as many as possible of your neighbors come somewhere near to loving you as they love themselves, where as many as possible of your neighbors are genuinely concerned about the world and its future and are willing to make sacrifices for their own ideals, live for awhile, as you are living this weekend, in a college dormitory. But remember that there is no better way to destroy the genuine moral vision of our young people than to exaggerate the moral importance of their foibles or to let them believe that we consider their dress and their dating habits and their views about the Beatles of greater cosmic importance than dishonesty in government and business, poverty and despair in city tenements; police brutality in Selma, or the wanton destruction of lives in the Congo and in Vietnam.

It is surely one of the purposes of colleges like Wheaton to accentuate the positive and to build on the lively interest, the moral strength, and the emotional resilience of the young. I hope we can always have the joyful support of parents in this enterprise.

And if your daughters are full of health and promise, what about the college? What is the current state of Wheaton? It too comes in for its share of criticism some of it deserved, some not, some serious, some petty, most of it (like the criticism you direct at your daughters) constructive in purpose and friendly in tone. Like the girls, we have some of the pains and problems of growth and of establishing for ourselves a new and more significant role in society. Like the girls, we have chosen, I believe, a basically sound set of goals and need only to learn how to modify and adjust our approaches to those goals.

We have recently strengthened our faculty by additions to the departments of economics, government, sociology, and history. We have also enlarged the staff of classics, Spanish, German, Russian, and French. We will add another professor in art and one in philosophy next year. We have also substantially increased faculty salaries for another year and have undertaken to provide new quarters for the nursery school and for the department of psychology, the former in a new building and the latter by remodeling of the old gymnasium which will be freed when our impressive Clark Recreation Center is opened in a few weeks.

The curriculum continues under active and continuous review, as do calendars, grading procedures, and other aspects of our major task.

We shall have to undertake a major campaign for capital needs sometime in the next couple of years in order to provide badly needed scholarship funds, the long overdue science building (already designed and awaiting the necessary money) and various renovations and restorations of existing facilities, including an organ for this building which you will see in scale model in Watson Hall.

But we are on our way. We are happy about our general goals and achievements, and we intend to build for the future on the traditional Wheaton description of an excellent, small, residential, private, liberal arts college for women. Those adjectives are all

important to our plans and, we think, to the continued health of the college.

Let me close by saying that whatever satisfaction you may find in Wheaton this weekend should in part be credited to generations of our conscientious forebears, but most of what Wheaton is today and can become must be credited to your daughters. Don't ever underestimate their generation.

#### SLOVAK INDEPENDENCE DAY

(Mr. DERWINSKI (at the request of Mr. Morton) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call the Members' attention to the 26th anniversary of Slovak Independence Day.

Unfortunately, high-ranking officials in our Government, especially in the pre-World War II period and during the diplomatic negotiations with the Soviets in the latter days of the war, failed to understand the aspirations of the Slovak people for independence.

Consequently, the brave Slovak people, along with other nations behind the Iron Curtain, are now suffering under the dread oppression of communism. I certainly hope and pray that the Slovak people's courageous spirit and love of freedom will be maintained until the day when they regain their national independence. Surely they will be freed from Communist persecution and achieve their rightful place in the community of free nations.

I know that the religious heritage of Roman Catholicism, which the great majority of Slovaks hold dear, is a constant source of inner strength to them in resisting Communist philosophy.

#### NEW BILL WILL BAN FOREIGN SHIPS TRADING WITH CUBA AND NORTH VIETNAM FROM VISITING U.S. PORTS

(Mr. PELLY (at the request of Mr. Morton) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to prohibit transportation in commercial articles to or from the United States aboard vessels of any foreign country which allows its merchant marine to be used in trade with Communist Cuba or North Vietnam.

The United States has long had an embargo on trade with both Cuba and North Vietnam.

In addition in 1962 President Kennedy called for a voluntary boycott of Castro's Cuba by all freedom-loving nations. To some small degree this latter boycott has succeeded, but the United States has been reluctant to clamp down on the vessels of foreign nations that refused to comply with the boycott.

Now it is time to stop shipment of American cargoes in foreign vessels that are trading with Cuba and North Vietnam. In the last half of 1964 over 200 ships flying flags of our allies or of the free world transported Communist goods

